ditional hospitals are required for the treatment of their sick and the restraint of their insane, has been often told and need not be here repeated. Suffice it to say, that the expense to the public for the maintenance of such of their number as fall into distress is monstrously disproportionate to the expense entailed on the community by the distress of our own people.

THE REPORT OF REPRESENTATIVE OWEN, The spirit of the proposed legislation is syowed by Mr. Owen in the report that accompanies his bill. He says: "The intent of our immigration laws is not to restrict immigration but to sift it, to separate the desirable from the undesirable immigrants, and to permit only those to land on our shores who have certain physical and moral qualities." Comparing the earlier and the later immigrants, of the earlier he says: "By their morals, thrift and economy they have helped to build up for themselves and their new home a nation such as only that kind of citizens could create." Of the later he affirms: "But some fifteen years ago societies were organized throughout Europe to assist em-igration; many municipal corporations and even national governments provided money an-nushy to deport their poor and to furnish a landing sum with which to begin life in the new world. These people were deported for their country's good, for no government will as-sist the emigration of its desirable citizens. The effect of this emigration was soon manifested by the increased number of convicts, eign-born population. These struggling unfortuates, induced by agents of steamship companies to believe there is an Eldorado where they will fare better, and whipped by the desperation of their necessities, become involuntary emigrants to America, and in most instances they prove undesirable citizens. It appears in the evidence that hundreds of these people are brought over here every month in this manner. They often times sell their donkey or goat, or borrow money for the passage, which is \$20 to \$26, at a rate that makes the passage cost them \$80 to \$100. They are taken in charge on landing by a padrone or labor bors, who herds them in a tenement-house, and hires them out at wages he dictates, and in which he shares with his victim. One combination of agents in Austria secured the emigration tion of agents in Austria secured the emigration of 5,790 persons to this country in one year.

Another combination in Galacia induced 12,406 to emigrate to this country within the period of fourteen months."

Of the wholesale violation of the spirit of the contract labor law he reports: "Employers in-terested in importing large bodies of men have devised other ways to avoid the contract law.

Agents are now sent to Europe who employ natives as assistant agents in districts where they decide to operate. They arouse an interest in America by circulating glowing descriptions of the development and prosperity of the new world, the wages here paid, and the fabulous fortunes made by men who have emigrated from their country. They particularize the districts where laborers are needed, and the wages paid are reported five to ten times higher than in their locality. The agent will enter into no contract, but makes abundant promises of work, and the out makes abundant promises of work, and the ent to go becomes so great that ships have been chartered from their customary traffic know their destination, file from the barge office to thei employer's office as directly and efhis contract in his pocket." Well may he add: "The effect of this induced immigration is not only found in the almshouses and on the morals of our country, but its tendency is to constantly lower our standard of wages. Fifteen years ago the cigar-makers of New York were earning \$18

per week. On differences arising between en vers and men. foreigners were imported to places of our men and wages were reduced for whatever the wage might be, to them it was higher than in Europe. Cigar-makers' wages have declined to an average of \$8 per week."

And all this as a corollary to the before recited statement that, "the intent of our immigration not to restrict immigration, but to sift " Such is Mr. Owen's characterization of existing immigration, this the chaff he seeks to sift. What sieve of whatever fineness, though fashioned forth from the "mills of the gods,"

The report of Mr. Wrightington rather favors State supervision in connection with the federal anthorities, but it seems that none of the committee, except Mr. Biddle, agrees with him. The paper closes with a second extract from Lord Monkswell, be-

"The lately formed association in England for the promotion of state colonization, which at first proposed to facilitate emigration, have abandoned that scheme because of the opposi-tion of the colonies to their territories being made a dumping-ground or to have rubbish shot thereon," and adds: "As regards emigration of the poor, there must always, in the nature of things, be a direct conflict of interest between the country which sends off its surplus population and the country to which that surplus is sent. The one country is most anxious to get rid of the very men whom the other country is most anxious not to receive."

MR. BIDDLE'S PAPER. Mr. Wright, of Wisconsin, read the paper of Mr. Cadwalader Biddle, of Philadelphia who is connected with the Pennsylvania Board of Charities. He expressed the opinion that the class of immigrants arriving at Philadelphia now are better than those who came a few years ago, and that the cost of the paupers and other defective classes coming from abroad was not so great as has been estimated, as for the native population these institutions must be built and sustained. He did not believe that one in thirty of those who came here are dependents, which is reported to be the ratio of Europe. He asserted that of the immigrants arriving in Philadelphia not one in a hundred, which is the ratio among nations, is a pauper. He took strong ground against direct federal supervision of immigration and was confident that State boards of charities acting as United States officers

can do better than officers acting only under United States authority. THE DISCUSSION. The chairman, Dr. Hoyt, in opening the interesting discussion which followed, congratulated the conference upon the new laws for the regulation of immigration. "Years ago," he said, "the conference called ttention to the evil. The law is nearly all that we need. The only defect is that the penalty lies against the officers rather than the ship. We have done all that we can on this side except prohibition of immigrants. which I do not deem advisable; but something can be done in Europe, where there should be a system of consular certification

of character for immigrants by officials, attested by seals and recommended by the consul." Dr. Hoyt again repeated his sugrestion that naturalization laws should be revised, and that character and intelligence should be the basis of admission to citizenship. He believed federal supervision bet-Dr. Rogers, of New York, believed in restriction laws, and that naturalization

should be based upon extended residence. He advocated examination in Europe for all who propose to emigrate. Dr. Rogers cited cases where defectives were sent to am, had the largest foreign population of any in the Union—two thirds of those over twenty-one years of age being of foreign birth. That population is German, Scandenavian, Irish, etc., but they furnish no more crime, pauperism and insanity than do the natives. They are good citizens and are a valuable population. Some of the counties are wholly settled by these people, and, although they are opposed to pronibition, he, as a temperance man, is forced to a lmit that drunkenness is no greater in such counties than in those where prohibition is favored by a majority. Mr. Wright believed in a federal law and supervision which would permit such people as are mak-ing homes in Wisconsin to come to this country, and would shut out others.

Mr. Letchworth, of New York, advocated the necessity of consular certificates: cannot judge by appearance; consequently the evidence of character must be made where the proposed immigrant lives. He did not think that State boards were equal to the supervision of immigration. The general government must attend to it.

Rev. R. V. Hunter, of Indianapolis, said that it was not the average immigrant to whom he objected. "The mass of the pau-pers and criminals," he remarked, "with whom we have to deal are native-born. but they spring from Ishmael families which came to us from Europe. It is about time that immigration should stop. The average boy can take care of one green apple, but a dozen will get him into trouble. This country has about the dozen in the way of undesirable immigrants and should stop. Inspection of immigrants in Europe is necessary. Change of the naturalization laws is essential."

NO PROHIBITION OF IMMIGRATION. Mr. F. B. Sanborn said the country will never submit to anything like the prohibition of immigration, but will insist upon positive restriction. Consular action abroad such as Dr. Hoyt has recommended is necessary, and it is the duty of Americans to demand federal legislation and supervis-

as members of corporations, had caused such laborers to be brought to this country by tens of thousands, to now deplore the evils of unrestricted immigration. "We take pride," he said, "in the growth of the country, and it has grown because of immigration and the capital it has brought. We want all who will come, Germans,

Scandinavians, etc., who come to work, develop the country and make homes." Father Bessonies did not think consular certification would be practicable, because immigrants present themselves in so large numbers that it would be impossible at certain ports. Immigrants should be sent from the ports where they land to places where their nationality live. The French do not come here in large numbers, but many have gone to Argentine under promise of large wages, but were disappointed Rev. Myron W. Reed said that he liked

such immigrants as Kosciusko, Steuben and Johnston, but he was an American from way back. He deplored the cheaplabor feature of immigration-that feature that replaced strikers - and there were strikes in which justice was on the side of the strikers-with cheaper labor. He saw danger in the seventy-cent-a-day labor, because it meant evil to American labor, and he wanted a chance for his boys in this country.

The talk about land for all is idle, when thousands of men are camping on the borders of the Neutral Strip and other reservations, waiting like hungry wolves to seize it when the government declared that it should be opened. Colorado was practically maintaining three counties because they had no grops last year, and because the people are now forced to take lands where crops are by no means certain.

H. S. Schulters, member of the conference immigration committee, of Washington, D. C., said the present law was the best that could be secured at this time. The heavy immigration of undesirable people now coming to New York was stimulated by the owners of the coke-works in Pennsylvania, who are driving out one set of contract laborers to make room for another. They are going to these works at the rate of 800 a week. "There is no more land," he continued. "The railroad companies or foreign syndicates control all that is of value. There are a million and a half idle laborers in the country, and it is due to the influx of this sort of labor." He declared in favor of consular certification for ummigrants, and expressed the opinion that the immigrants should be able to read their own language as pro-vided by the Lodge bill, and he would have persons to give three months' notice of their intention to immigrate, that they may be inspected as to character.

Mr. Everett, of Washington, who has

been a member of the American legation in Germany, said that the certification of immigrants was not practicable Mr. Rosenau, of Buffalo, said America wants those people who would come to make homes and be good citizens, and will fuse into the common nationality. "But there are those," he said, "who come here and form little knots of people who have been here two generations, and yet they and their descendants do not speak or understand the tongue of the country. They are no part of it, and take no interest in its institutions, except that they vote with great regularity. We have a perfect right to say who shall come to this country. In Buffalo we have immigrants who come and stay, and get money to send for friend who come and go to the poor authorities for aid. They live in squaler. One Pole was found

Mr. Forrest, of Michigan, was opposed to to the consular certification idea, as it would shut out many worthy immigrants who could not get certificates from their government's officers because they wanted to keep the men who could labor, and send

in Buffalo who had seventeen boarders in

away those who were a burden. Rev. Dr. Jenckes believed that the Owen bill was good enough. "There is land in Dakota and Texas, he remarked, "and strong and industrious people are needed.'
Rev. O. C. McCulloch said that it was a question of restriction. "Here we send paupers to the places of their residence," he continued, "and it is proposed to apply the same policy to Europe. The West will send paupers from New York to that city, and New York can send them back to where they came from. The whole business of shipping immigrants under contract or assistance is a brutal one. In reply to my question of a captain who said that he had only boats to care for 160 passengers, as to what he would do in case of accident, he said, "batten down the hatches," Each succeeding Congress will give more effective laws, because now the people demand them. We will get what we want. We are making a new world here—a composite people, made up of the best of all nations—the perfect man, physically-to be after God's

CLOSING EXERCISES.

An Evening of Music, Excellent Speeches The closing exercises of the conference brought as audience to Plymouth Church, last evening, that filled the auditorium above and below, to its full capacity. It was a pleasant audience to look upon, and there was a shine upon faces to give inspiration to those who were to speak from platform. Mr. Hubert J. Schonacker was at the organ, and after a voluntary on that instrument Mr. John L. Geiger sang a solo. The Schubert Quartte-W. H. Daggett, Will Dustin, Frank Fowler and O. W. Isense-also sang effectively. Andrew E. Elmore, of Wisconsin, the old-

est man of the conference and full of wit and jollity, led off with a droll speech, which was the setting for a number of resolutions testifying to the hospitality of In-dianapolis and thanking everybody. President McCulloch then spoke of the great accident that took place in this city March 17, 1890, in which twelve firemen were killed. He told of the treatfund that had been raised, and the distribution that had been made of it, his recital being received with applause. The meeting was then given in charge of Mr. Hanna, as chairman of the local committee.

Mr. Alexander Johnson next gave a report on attendance. He said there had been 568 registered delegates, the largest number that had ever attended any National Conference of Charities and Correction. "In this," be remarked, "we have carefully omitted all the local committeemen who did not register their names. Of these delegates 314 are from outside Indian-America. It is a policy in some parts of apolis, 254 belong to this city and ninety-Europe to send their imbeciles abroad.

A. O. Wright said that his State, Wiscon
Twenty-four States and Territories were represented by the delegates.

The first address of the evening was by

Mr. John W. Willis, of Minnesota. "The present," said the speaker, "is a moment replete with impressive and eloquent suggestions. To give these suggestions due utterance would task the power of a master in the art of expression. We are gratified we have taken part in a week's study of humanitarianism. We are glad so many people of this great Nation have been found to come great distances and give us the result of their experience relating to the subjects that have occupied the attention of this meeting. We have felt at home here. Indianapolis has taken us to her heart and given us a welcome un-surpassed in the annals of hospitality. We have learned much from the people of Indiana. Her eleemosynary institutions reflect the conscience and the heart of the people."

Applause. The next speaker was Mr. Herbert A. Forrest, of Michigan. "As I sat here tonight in the presence of this magnificent audience," he began, "and as I have attended the meetings during the past week. as I looked on last Sunday night into the faces of the multitude gathered in the opera - house, the thought came to me, what is it brings an audience like this together? Where else could you find such a one; where else has this Conference met with such a reception. 1 have been told that nowhere have they been so greeted. It has seemed to me that it was the depth of your love and the vastness of your charity that accounted for it all. Nowhere do I believe such an intelligent knowledge of true charity can be found as here in your own city. I find you have the most perfect and complete Reform School for Boys on this continent. I have no thought of criticism, but with the tenderest of feelings I want to leave with this audience one thought: I want each of you to use your influence to labor until the girls of this great State have been provided

with as perfect an institution as you have provided for the boys." (Applause.)
Miss Anna Richardson, of Massachusetts,
spoke on behalf of the lady delegates, and Mr. Appell, of Colorado, called attention | had found on every hand. She said she did

the Reform School for Girls and Women's Prison, as well as to the hostess at the Denison House, who welcomed every one as to a home. Mrs. Richardson's remarks met with a lively clapping of hands as she re-

tired from the platform. Mr. Thomas A. Uzzell, of Denver, made a clever speech, telling of the amount of talking that had already been done by the Colorado contingent. He gave a hearty invitation to every one to come to Denver to

The "Angel Song" was then sung, followed by a reading by James Whitcomb Riley, who gave as a recitation his poem.
"Tradin' Joe," as quaint and yet natural
a Hoosier sketch in rhyme as any he has ever written. He spoke admirably, and at the close was given round after round of applause.

RETIRING PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. The next speaker was President McCulloch. He spoke as follows:

The words of kindly praise which you have been pleased to make have been very pleasant to me. I take them as a sincere utterance, and receive them only to transmit them to the many friends and fellow-workers who have helped in the work of organizing this conference. We are glad you came. It has been good to us, as it has been good to you. The influence of these days will never cease. They make it easier to do work here in the future. They have given to this cople an idea of the dignity of the great work; he extent of it, the serious nature of its probms, and the value of its results. Through all the days to come, the influence of this confer-ence shall be with us, making, as we trust, the world the gladder and the minds of men the clearer and the wills of men more resolute. Perhaps I may take this opportunity of giving a few words of explanation as to what has been done in the way of organizing this conference; and this statement will serve both as a suggestion to others who have similar work to do, and also as a grateful acknowledgment of the helpfulnes re-ceived from many fellow-workers.

A DOUBLE DUTY. A double duty was imposed upon us. First, that of organizing the conference itself; selecting its subjects for discussion, its papers, and tracing its lines of thought. And, second, that of organizing the local work. The first portion of this work had been partly done by the excellent plan of organization adopted by the last conference, and by the selection of its committees. The acceptance of each member of a committee of the place to which he was appointed was then sought, that the president might know on whom to depend. Next, the selection of papers, and of persons to write them. The most important thing as regards the work of local organization was the selection of a chair-

man of a local committee, and for this purpose Mr. Hugh Hanna was chosen at a joint meeting of the State Board of Charities and the Charity Organization Society. Mr. Hanna accepted the work, well knowing what it meant. It was no honorary position, and we expected no amateur work. One of the first things he told me was this: "I know nothing of this work, what it costs or what it involves. You do know. Go ahead. Make this the most perfect conference that has ever been held, at whatever expense you may think necessary, and I will provide the money." You will at once agree with me that this made things easy, for the economic question in all these great movements is the most serious question. A committee was called together, numbering about fifteen men, and the usual sub-committees were constituted. Chairmen were chosen, empowered to add to their number and to act as seemed best. Since that time, there has been no meeting of that committee. Particular groups of two or three have occasionally met to report progress, but in the main each commit-tee has worked out its line on its own basis, and to the satisfaction of the whole. Part has come to part, making the complete whole, which has worked together without friction and in perfect harmony and to this pleasant result. An invitation was issued to a number of our citizen to meet members of the executive committee of this Conference. Only Mr. Wines, of the executive committee, was able to attend. Mr. Rosenau met with them. Explanations of the scope and work of the conference were then made, and of its needs. We recognized from the first that we could offer little in the way of outside attractions. We had no great river like the Potomac, no great bay like that of San Francisco, no great falls like those of Niagara. What we could do was to offer you our hospitality, to make a kindly, pleas-ant atmosphere in which to breathe and in which to work; to make you feel that we were glad that you were here, not only the few who invited you, but the men and women of this city. We wished you to meet our people, and the little children who should do our work after us; we wished you to know that this work of charity of which you have spoken so kindly, and in which you have had such a large interest, was not done by few but was done by the many. Through the kindness of the board of managers of the Propyleum, that large and beautiful building was thrown open to you. Six ladies were called together and given power to act as seemed best to gether and given power to act as seemed best to them. They selected nearly three hundred la-dies to help them. There has been no committee meeting as a whole, nor have we known what was being done. We were certain it would be well done, and we were not disappointed in the result. Until Mr. Hanna and myself were there as guests, we knew nothing of the delightful provision which had been made for the entertainment of this eighteenth conference, and we

had that pleasurable surprise which you your-LARGEST BANK IN THE WORLD. We have in this city a branch of the largest bank in the world. It is a larger bank than the Bank of England, it has more immense resources than the Rothschilds. It is the Bank of Sympathy. It is made up of that human interest which is older than any institution, which is born out of the ancient kinship of man to man, which survives the fall and exists to-day, whether expressing itself or not, in the heart of every man. or woman, or child in the land. Let there be heard anywhere in the land the feeble ery of a little child, and at once a draft is drawn on the Bank of Sympathy in the name of that child, and its want is met. Let a sman fall among thieves on the Jericho road, and a draft is placed to his credit by a good Samaritan, drawn upon the bank of human sympathy. This is a great bank, upon which we are accustomed in this city to make large drafts. We believe it to be practically inexhaustible. It is the faith of some of us that you have but to sympathy that Mr. Hanna gave such large assurance of money. The way in which we realized this was as follows: On the 15th of April he sent out a personal letter to a number of our best men in the city, stating the work and objects of this conference, the benefit it was to be to us and to the world at large, and saying to one, "Please send me your check for \$100;" another, "\$25;" another, "\$10." If I remember rightly his first mail had in it checks to the amount of \$1,500; and each succeeding mail during the days of this conference has brought to him responses, so that a more than sufficient fund is on hand for all its needs.

I estimate that in the work of preparation here not less than five hundred men and women have had an active part. Each has had a sense of personal responsibility in the matter, and each has shared in the pleasure of the result. If you ask how so many men and women can be called upon to take part in a work of this kind, I can only say that it is the result of years and years of co-operative work. We have come to know each other. We forget the little personal differences and distinctions of faith, or politics, or social condition, and join in the common work of human helpfulness, I think I may quote here the words of Brutus: "Brothers, I count it joy to think in all my life I made no friend but he was true to me."

So much for the work of the local conference. The organization of the general conference is both simple and complex. It has involved the printing and issuing of about sixty thousand circulars. I take them in the order in which we issued them, for it is interesting to notice just how others have worked in this. First, a circular was sent to all persons interested in the conference, requesting them to disseminate its literature, to put notices in its local papers, and to see its State officials. Three successive announcements, each numbering ten thousand, were sent out through the length and breadth of this land. A special circular was sent to every religious newspaper in the country, and another to every large daily in the land. Three thousand copies of a programme were distributed in the early part of the session, and many thousand copies of its bulletin have been or will be printed. The distribution of so much literature has not been tribution of so much literature has not been wasteful. The good old rule of planting corn holds good here—five kemels:

"One for the blackbird One for the crow One for the cut-worm.

And these have been seeds. Friends have written to me that the dissemination of these tracts of the conference, as we may call them, has awakened a great public interest, which will make for the education of people in the days

WORK OF COMMITTEES. Let me call your attention, in addition, to the work of the press committee. Of the twentytwo papers that are on the programme of this conference, about sixteen were in my hands by the 1st of May. Through the co-operation of the press committee, made up of one member of each of the city papers, these papers were set in type and the forms held fully one week before the conference met. I do not now recall any city where the press has given an equal amount of space to that which has been given by the press of Indianapolis. In addition to this it has for weeks had printed intelligent editorials upon these subjects and local allu-sions, and has furthered the members of the committee in every way that could add to insure the success of this undertaking. Further, the agent of the Associated Press sent these printed Mr. Appell, of Colorado, called attention
Mr. Appell, of Colorado, called attention
Mr. Appell, of Colorado, called attention
to the evils of the contract-labor system,
and declared that it was not consistent for
the Union League Club, whose members

testified to the charming hospitality they
had found on every hand. She said she did
not wish to discriminate where all had
been so kind, and yet wished to give
special thanks to the ladies who
special thanks to the charming hospitality they
slips, covering many columns, to every newspaladies thanks to every newspaspecial thanks to discriminate where all had
special thanks to discriminate where all had
special thanks to the charming hospitality they
slips, covering many columns, to every newspaspecial thanks to discriminate where all had
special thanks slips, covering many columns, to every newspa-per in the United States taking Associated Press dispatches. To what extent the press of the

take advantage of the opportunity.

The musicians of this city have added largely The musicians of this city have added largely to the pleasure of the occasion through their voluntary service. To Mr. Alexander Johnson and to Mr. James Smith this conference owes a vast debt for all that quiet, methodic, careful work which has gone to make it perfect. The work has been a pleasant one to us all. There has not been one particle of friction, not one ache of heart, not one tearful eye. It is our pleasure to work in this way, because we work with God for the making of His world happier. We have left behind us largely the old repair and reconstruction work of the past. Most of the work which is here done belong to that which is preventive. God's morning plays about the faces of those who work, and makes them beautiful. God's song of creation echoes in the hearts of those who work, and makes them glad. We are bringing this world a little, at least, into "good fettle." It will be a better world for little children to be born into. The Jericho road will be patrolled after this by a charitable police. trolled after this by a charitable police.

I acknowledge my personal indebtedness first of all to my own friends in this city; and next, to you, members of this eighteenth conference, for your

kindness, your forbearance. I trust the gavel shall not ever discurb our pleasant relations; that I shall not have a less kindly place in your remembrance than when I took it up.

And now I deliver this gavel to my successor my friend of nearly twenty-five years' standing, Myron W. Reed. We have fished together on many a stream in summer; we have exchanged inaccuracies together many a winter on the results of this fishing; we have patiently endured the re-sults of each other's cooking in camp; we have trod these streets togething collecting money for local charities; we have read the same books and minded the same things. It is never a long stretch of the arm or reach of the heart to where

On the morning this conference opened a friend related to me a dream. "I dreamed," he said, "that when the conference opened only fifteen were in attendance. Mr. Reed presided. You played the organ. You were continually interrupting the proceedings of the conference by some inopportune voluntary or unrelated song. Finally, as you gave out 'Old Hundred,' Mr. Reed rose in indignation and said, 'I have endured as much of this fool music as I intend to. I propose now to occupy the time of this conference with some remarks of my own, which will take me until I o'clock in the mornwhich will take me until I o'clock in the morning." The hour is yet early, and I am not advised as to whether he will keep you until I o'clock in the morning with the customary remarks of the incoming president. The matter now lies between you and him. May I quote in conclusion the words of Philip Van Arteveld: "Whene'er the choicest of my friends are bid to memory's feast, the place of honor shall be thine."

WHAT THE NEW PRESIDENT SAID. The Rev. Myron W. Reed, the new president of the conference, was then intro-

duced. He said: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen-I wish Mr. John Holliday had been kind enough to have dreamed that dream through and given me the proof of my speech. We are about to leave this about its streets as though I had been gone away but for a little vacation and had returned homelike does it seem; it is the old city improvements. I miss the cow with the gate. I see something I want to miss and I see some gains I like to see. I see the same old folks, and that is the main thing in a city—the people; little Athens and great people, great Chicago—and great people. [Laughter.] I think all who have come to this conference have noticed the mingling of New England and New York, Kentucky and Virginia and the Carolinas, and you have noticed the kindliness of the mixture. The citizen of Indianapolis is an improvement, perhaps, on the New Englander and on the Virginian, with his

Speaking of chivalry reminds me of a man who lived not far away from here. Perhaps some of you know Wade Hampton Evans, a large man, and his wife, a little lady. Outwardly he was a rough man and his wife a gentle Christian. Some people came into his section who were wanting to buy hogs and cattle, and they needed a man to show hogs and cattle, told stories and swore a little At sunset he said: "We're now a mile from the widow Evans's"—that's what he called his wife. "Come, have supper and stay all night." After supper he told more stories, and at precisely 9 clock he shoved out a little table on castors upon which was a family Bible. Mrs. Evans opened the Bible, read a chapter and then fell on her knees and prayed. The guests sat still, much surprised, Evans looked up. "Gentlemen, git down on your knees. If you haven't any respec for God, have some for my wife." [Laughter.]
I take the office of president of this associatio
with great diffidence. I would rather have been president at some other time—before Mr. Mc-Culloch. It is hard to gild refined gold and paint the lily. It is difficult to pass perfection. However, we have some things in Colorado that may be novel and may interest you in other things than the convention. When we have had you there a while, you will not know where Colorado leaves off and heaven begins. You will find wellleaves off and heaven begins. You will find welcome and hospitality everywhere in Colorado. The old hospitality of the miner's cabin still exists. You may go into the cabin even when the miners are away and cook and eat anything that is there and welcome, but you must not carry anything away. A miner returning from his work saw a Chinaman making off with a frying pan. The Chinaman stopped and remarked: 'Mebbe no want to lend him, hey?' [Laughter.]

DRAWING ON DENVER. Mr. McCulloch has kindly mentioned that we have fished together and talked about fishing to gether. We have also tried to borrow money to gether. We came down from the woods of the Nipegon in Nipegon costume-fishermen's uni form-unshaved, unshorn, unwashed. Mr. Mc Culloch, as we came out of the woods, asked me if I had any money. I had been spending money all the trip, paying all the bills, and I suggested that I had been depending on him, that I had no more money. He said he had none, but we would go to a bank and draw some. I suggested that we were not in shape to inspire confidence in a strange bank, that it was difficult for me to get it at any time.

Mr. McCulloch said we could draw on Depress or Mr. McCulloch said we could draw on Denver or Indianapolis for \$100. We did and I got the wad. Then the banker said: 'What might your usiness bel" McCulloch said we were minis ters. that I was pastor of a church in Denver and he of one in Indianapolis. The banker said we couldn't play that on him, and I really believe i I hadn't the wad already in my pocket that we could not have got it. [Laughter.] name a good cause, and you can make drafts on this bank to meet its necessary expenditures. It was ence up in Canada and there made the acquaintance of Joseph Murphy, the Irish comedian. We fished on Canadian waters for two or came to Indianapolis and put up at the Bates House. He picked up a newspaper to find if his ads had got in properly and his eye struck the church notices. He read the notice of the First Presbyterian Church Myron W. Reed, pastor, and came down stairs into the hotel office two steps at a time. Meeting Major Bates, who was then there, he asked who that man was, and the Major said, "Why, that's our minister." "Now," said Murphy, "I was fishing with a man of that name up in Canada, but the man I fished with was an elegant gentleman." [Laughter.]

POWER OF THE MASS. Ladies and gentlemen of the conference. shall not feel so lonely in any charitable work I shall undertake. Put five hundred men together and you have an extra power, the power of the mass, and this is the power this conference will exert all over the United States. We are comrades in one work, and are going forward to one success. Last summer I got tired and said I would lay down this work, but did you ever know any one who, taking it up, has laid it down! It is impossible. I am reminded—perhaps you remember him—of my dog John. He was a tramp. Mr. Fishback loaned him to me, and I took him to Denver. He was a very affectionate dog, and he grew old and blind, couldn't see anything a foot away. We could not bear to see him suffer and made it as easy for him as we could. When I went in afterward everybody had vanished from the house. I was left alone. However, I buried him. 'Now,' said I, 'no more dogs; I'm not going through this thing again; it costs too much.' Why, it broke up the family for two or three days. But one winter day, when a blinding snow was talling, my little girl Ruth came in with a backet, with an indignant look in her face. 'Daughter, what you got!' 'G a little dog; a boy was going to drown it in cold water.' All right. We have that dog. [Laughter.] So with this work; a man gets tired, lays it down, reads God's word and takes it up again. We are going to give you a very hearty welcome in Colorado, I assure you. It is a great honor you have paid our city, and they appreciate it. You have paid me a great honor and I appreciate it. clate it. From this time until the conference meets in Denver I shall labor to show the appreciation of the honor done me. [Applause.] Mr. Reed's remarks were followed by song. Schubert's serenade, by a male quartet, consisting of Messrs. Daggett, Fowler, Duthie and Isensee.

Mr. H. H. Hanna, chairman of the loca committee, then said the parting words

He spoke as follows: For me, ladies and gentlemen, there seems t e nothing more to offer on the programme. It was my pleasure to welcome you here. It is my duty to close the convention. Again I stand as the representative of my people. We have stood in your midst and listened; we have looked into your faces, and we feel that we have been lifted up into better being by your acquaintance and presence. If our presence has been helpful to you, permit me to say that we deemed it a high privilege to hold up the hands of those seeking light in a holy cause. As you leave us and turn your faces toward your homes and fields of labor, it is my pleasure to assure you that you carry with you the love of my people for yourseives and for your work. We shall follow with kindly interest and best wishes all your undertakings. Now, with the earnest prayer that you may be blessed with all that

gates to this conference as to their failure to | Home" was sung, and Rev. Myron W. Reed pronounced the benediction.

> Send in the Bills. The local committee that had in charge arrangements for the National Conference of Charities and Correction requests that all persons having charges of any kind against the conference will render itemized statements to Mr. James Smith at Plymouth Church this morning. Payment of same will be made this atternoon. It is the wish of the committee that all bills incurred in connection with the conference be paid at once. An Afternoon Visiting.

There was no meeting of the conference either in regular sitting or by sections, yea terday afternoon. Many of the delegates had departed for their homes on the morning and noon trains. Of those who remained a number visited Fairview Park on invitation of the street-railway company, and others were taken in carriages to the various charitable and benevolent institutions about the city.

ODD-FELLOWS OF INDIANA.

An Increase in Membership Reported-Financial Affairs of the Order and Other Mattera.

The semi-annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of .Odd-fellows began yesterday morning, with five hundred delegates presenting credentials. Grand Master W. H. Leedy made a report, in which he said the gain in membership during the year was 2,036, and that the gain for the six months preceding last December was 512. He noted that the gains for the May terms have always exceeded by nearly one-half those of the December terms. He also said that the prospects for the future are promising indeed. Two lodges were resuscitated, two instituted by charter and eleven by dispensation, while two petitions are pending. Twenty-four Rebekah ledges were chartered. Referring to the weak lodges he reported that a special effort, with some success, had been made to arouse them to growth and power. "Many of our so-called weak lodges," he continued, "are weak because of the apathy of the members that compose them. No small proportion of them are occupying fields in thrifty good material to select from, and ought to ave memberships of thirty, forty or fifty, instead of eight, ten or fifteen. It has been and will continue to be my purpose to en-courage and assist weak lodges. When they are weak and struggling assistance is possible, but where weak and too apathetic to struggle it seems sometimes almost s waste of energy to throw out the life line. Members, not wealth nor territory, make a lodge. Some of our wealthiest lodges are without a dollar and some of the strongest are located in the most restricted fields." In the report was a reference to the death of John W. McQuiddy and Jonathan S. Harvey, past grand masters, and of William Wallace, a trustee of the order for twenty-five years. The order was urged to push more diligently the founding of a home for aged and infirm Odd-fellows. The grand secretary, B. F. Foster, re-

families; \$318.79 for the education of orphans; \$10,215.92 for burying the dead and \$4,403.83 for other charitable purposes -making the total amount of relief \$56, The total number of lodges was reported at 581, the total membership 34,823. The total expense for the December term was \$155,357,08, and the balance in the treasury is \$15,046.35. The grand treasurer, Theodore P. Haughey, also submitted his report. In the afternoon reports were heard from the committee on grievances and appeals, which cleaned up all matters committed to it, and from the committee on the state of the order. A successor will, to-day, be appointed to John W. McQuiddy, as grand lecturer, and action will be taken on the death of those noted in the grand master's address.

ported that 1,955 members and 140 widowed

families had been relieved. The sum of \$42,261.78 was paid for the relief of mem-

bers; \$1,816.80 for the relief of widowed

NOT SO MANY SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

Enumerator Peck's Figures Show that There

Have Been Duplications in Past Years. The School Commissioners yesterday received the report of Thomas Peck, who ook the enumeration of children of school age. The number reported was 33,945, as against 47,500 in 1890, a falling off of 13,555. The showing was remarkable on account of the large decrease. County Superintendent Flick said the difference can be accounted for by the inaccurate and padded enumerations of previous years. The enumerators did not take the street, number and parents or guardians of those entitled to school privileges, and the defective returns could not be detected, while the system of apportioning school funds made it desirable that the number should be as large as possible. "The agitation in the last Legislature," further said the Superintendent, "led to the adoption of register-ing streets, numbers and parents or guardians as a check against duplication of names. Superintendent Jones, of the city schools, approved the plan, and the result has been that an enumeration much more accurate has been obtained. In the county enumeration there is also a falling off, and it is possible the whole State will make the same showing."

Superintendent Jones said in relation to he report that the loss to the city cannot accurately estimated till the rethe whole State but if Indianapolis turns are received. alone suffers such a loss, the effect will be most serious. The drop in the enumera-tion here, it is estimated, will cut off from \$40,000 to \$50,000 income for school purposes, leaving no alternative except to raise the levy. Superintendent Jones says that the school enrollment is now much larger than that of last year, when the enumera-tion was much higher than the one of the year before. He believes the enumeration has not given the city credit for all who are entitled to go to the schools. Mr. Peck, however, maintains that the number returned is nearly accurate, and cannot be three hundred out of way, more or less.

A DOMESTIC QUARREL

It Made Mrs. Sherman Mackey Despondent and She Shot Herself to Get Rid of Her Troubles.

The wife of Sherman Mackey, a streetcar driver on the College-avenue line, living at No. 38312 Alvord street, shot herself yesterday morning. The report of the pistol attracted the attention women in the neighborhood, who, seeing Mrs. Mackey fall across a bed, rushed into the house Dr. I. E. Dunbary, who was at once summoned, found that the bullet had entered the woman's body above the heart, and after passing through the apex of the lung, came out above the shoulder-blade. At 10 o'clock last night the patient's condition gave her friends very little ground to hope for recovery. The cause of the shooting is said to be a quarrel with her husband, who failed to come home the night before. When he appeared in the morning he refused to stay to eat his breakfast, say-ing he must hurry off to his work. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey have only been married ten months, and have as far as known lived

happily together. Wants His Lumber Delivered. William McGinnis entered suit in the Superior Court yesterday against the Lake Erie & Western railway to compel defendant to deliver cars loaded with lumber on the private track of the plaintiff. The case was sent to Judge Taylor, who issued the order, to remain in force till the final hearing of the case. A similar suit was begun a few days since against the Big Four Railway Company.

THE popularity which Hood's Sarsapa-

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DEATH OF DELOSS ROOT.

One Who Did Much Toward the Industrial Development of Indianapolis.

Deloss Root died at his residence, No. 566 North Delaware street, last night, after more than a week's suffering from pneumonia. From the time he came to Indianapolis, in 1850, he had been active in its business and enterprises. He was born Feb. 3, 1819, at Cincinnatus, Cortland county, New York, and in early manhood came West, stopping at New Lisbon, O., where he was in the iren business until he removed to this city. A year after the latter event he went to New York city, where he and Miss Kate H. Howard were married. Five children were born to them, but none survive. Some years ago Mrs. Root died, and survive. Some years ago Mrs. Root died, and in time he was married again, the bride being Miss Annie E. Robertson, who survives him. No children were of this marriage. Mr. Root was most active in all that tended to industrial development and general improvement of the city. He at once engaged in the foundry business, which grew under his watchful care and energy. In 1854 he became a director of the old State Bank of Indiana, and later assisted in organizing the First and later assisted in organizing the First National. He was feremost in the first street railway projects of the city, and was largely instrumental in organizing the water-works company. He also entered insurance, and was one of the organizers of the Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company, that afterward became the Franklin. At the time of his death he was President of the Indianapolis Stove Company.

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS.

Merchant Tailoring Firm Assigns with Small Liabilities and Assets. Larsen Brothers, merchant tailors at No. East Washington street, made an assignment yesterday to William H. Dye. The firm consisted of Jens and Andus Larsen, but the former died, and his individual estate, the surviving partner says, was insolvent. He, himself, has no property except an interest in the partnership. Thora E. Larsen was made a preferred creditor for \$300, G. H. Foster & Co., and Marshall Field & Co., both of Chicago, for \$57.87 and and \$69.79, respectively, and Jorgen Nielson, of Indianapolis, for \$500. The assets are estimated at \$3,000.

Treated Her Cruelly. Minnie K. Ford filed a complaint in the Superior Court, yesterday, for divorce from her husband, Samuel H. Ford, alleging cruel and inhuman treatment. She states that the defendant has threatened her life, beaten and kicked her, and driven and locked her out of the house at night. It is also claimed the defendant owns real estate and other property in Randolph county worth \$5,000, and the court is asked to make an award of \$2,500 alimony. Judge Taylor, to whose room the case was sent, granted an order restraining the defendant from disposing of any part of his property during the pendency of the trial.

Notes from the Dockets. The suit of Michael Griffin against the Big Four railroad company for damages came to an end in Judge Harper's court yesterday. The defendant's counsel showed a receipt in full for all claims from the plaintiff, of the existence of which the latter's attorney had no knowledge.

The attorney for Lemon E. Reinhold whose trial fc burglary begins in a few days, yesterday filed a petition in the Criminal Court for a special venire of twenty men from which to select the jury. Wesley Muncie will be taken to Michigan City to day by Deputy United States Marshal Moore to begin his year's sentence for passing counterfeit money.

The Court Record.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. 14969. Hugh Dickey et al. vs. Elbert H. Shirk, jr. Tipton C. C. Affirmed. Olds. C. J.-When two interrogatories and aneach other they have the effect to neutralze and destroy each other and they must be disregarded in so far as having any effect to overthrow a general verdict. 2. When a partner advanced purchase money and purchased property for his firm it became the property of the firm, which became indebted to him for the amount advanced, which he was entitled to have paid to him or taken into account in adjusting the affairs of the partnership.

14873. Samuel N. Warbritton vs. Francis

M. Demorett et al. Montgomery C. C. Affirmed. Coffey, J.-When a party sold land to another and placed him in possession, but by mutual mistake of the parties the land was incorrectly described and the grantees were in possession and made lasting and valuable improvements, a purchaser from such party with free knowledge of the sale took the legal title subject to such equitable title. 2. When a complaint by such purchaser is to recover possession of the land the holders of the property need not make their grantors parties to a counter-claim filed by them to quiet

SUPERIOR COURT. Rccm 1-Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge. George W. Linch vs. Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railway Company; damages. Trial by jury.

Room 2-Hon. James W. Harper, Judge. Michael Griffin vs. Chicago, St. Louis & Pittaburg Railway Company; damages. Dismissed by plaintiff. Room 3-Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge.

Indianapolis Brewing Company vs. Michael McCormick et al.; note. Judgment for William McGinnis vs. Jesse F. Raper et

al.; mechanic's lien. Judgment for \$944.34. Regins Schultz vs. Anna Hiltzelberger; to quiet title. Finding for plaintiff.
Joseph Lunsford vs. Sarah A. Lunsford; divorce. Decree granted on grounds of Anna M. Johnson et al. vs. George E, Johnson et al.; foreclosure. Order of sale. Newton Wilson vs. Citizens' Street-railroad Company; damages. Trial by jury.

New Suits Fried.

Alexander B. Conduitt et al. vs. Parnelius C. Jacobs et al.; account. Demand, James T. Dunica vs. Grace Dunica; divorce and custody of child. Cruelty. Minnie K. Ford vs. Samuel H. Ford; divorce and alimony. Demand, \$2,500. Cruelty. Chas. W. Vanskiver vs. Emma Vanskiver, divorce. Cruelty. Clara Etchinson vs. Henry Etchinson; divorce. Habitual drunkenness. George A. Woodford et al. vs. John T. Farrell; account and attachment. De-William McGinnis vs. Lake Erie & West-

ern Railroad Company; injunction. CIRCUIT COURT. Hon. Edgar A. Brown, Judge. Edisto Wilkinson vs. Thomas Brown; conversion of sewing machine. Demand, \$50. Verdict for plaintiff for \$50. George W. Combs vs. Fanny Hollywood's Estate. Claim allowed by agreement for

James R. Ross vs. Peter Connelly's Estate. Claim allowed for \$7.05. William Pfafflin, Trustee, vs. John H. Martin; for an accounting. Demand, \$1,800.

CRIMINAL COURT. Hon, Millard F. Cox, Judge. State vs. James Harper; petit larceny. On trial by jury.

To Be Taken to Ohio, Governor Hovey yesterday honored a requisition from Governor Campbell, of BAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

From Indianapolis Union Station East-West- South-North Trains run by Central Standard Time.
Leeve for Pittsburg, Baltimore, (d 4:45 a m. rashington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p m.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 am. Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am. Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 8:00 am., d 3:55 pm., d 10:50 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 4:30 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 4:30 pm. Columbus, 10:25 am.

Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 4:00 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:50 am., 5:00 pm.

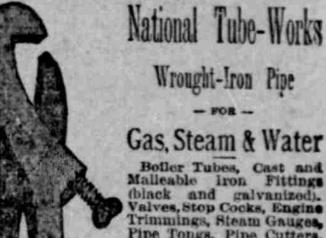
d. delly; other trains except Sunday. ANDALIA LINE - SHORTEST ROUTE TO VANDALIA LINE — SHORTEST ROUTE TO St. Louis AND THE WEST. Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows: Leave for St. Louis 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 p m. All trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p m. train. Greecastle and Terre Haute Accomidation, 4:00 p m. Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 p m, 5:20 p m, 7:45 p m. 5:20 p m, 7:45 p m.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation 10:00 am.
Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains.

For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or W. F. BBUNNER, District Passenger Agent.

THE VESTIBULED ADPON ROUTE PULLMAN CAR LINE

Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:35 Ticket Offices No. 28 South Illinois street and at



Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Bab-bitt Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other supplies used and all other supplies used in connection with Gas Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to other properties. Thread to order any size
Wrought-iron Pipe from is
inch to 12 inches diameter.
KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 & 77 S. Pennsylvania 48

JULES VERNE

This famous and popular French writer will, in the

JOURNAL of SUNDAY, May 24,

Present some ingenious reminders of the terrible fate of Sir John Franklin, and of Lady Franklin's unwilswers are antagonistic and in opposition to | linguess to believe him dead. This

And the SUNDAY JOURNAL of May 24 will be the ONLY INDIANA PAPER

the Prison North. Johnson's time will expire next week, and he will be taken to Paulding, O., where he is under indictment

In which it will be found.

for forgery. The charge is that he forged two checks for \$32 and \$22 and got them cashed at Potter's Bank, at Paulding. Events to Occur.

The ladies of the fourth section of the Second Presbyterian Church will give a social in the church parlors Friday evening. The semi-annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Indianapo-lis district will be held at Roberts Park Church to-day. The regular monthly meeting of the Press

Club will occur this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Among the matters to come before it are proposed amendments to the constitution. John F. Ruckle Post, John F. Ruckle Relief Corps and Brightwood Sons of Veterans will attend memorial services, next Sunday, at the Third Christian Church. corner of Home avenue and Ash street.

Advice for Fat Men.

New York Sun. Violent motion becomes not the obese. A fat man trying to catch a train or a ferryboat is not living in accordance with his constitution and by-laws. Extreme haste and exertion are unhealthful for him, and, moreover, they expose bim to the flouts of the rest of the world. Tranquillity, gentle

sympathetic. BILIOUSNESS, constipation, torpid liver, iles, cured by Dr. Miles's Nerve and Liver Pills: 50 doses 25c. Samples free at druggists, by mail 25c. MILES MED. Co., Elk-

and easy motion, and an avoidance of strug-

fault if he excites the risibilities of the un-

befit the man of weight. It is his own

LIKE GEN'L GRANT'S.

I had a cancer on my tongue that spread until my throat was so affected that I could scarcely swallow. My physician said it was a case very similar to Gen. Grant's. S. S. S. cured me sound and well. I believe it saved my life.

MRS. A. M. GOLDSMITH, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fatal results from cancerous sores have often been averted by taking S. S. S.

Ohio, for the return to that State of Abra- Books on Blood and Skin Diseases free. ham J. Johnson, now serving a sentence in THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga